in the careers of his predecesors, predistined to similar fates. Take Charles Albert, of Sardinia, for instance. The father of Victor Emanuel was also reared in the midst of absolutism, and went as a volunteer to take part in the greatest erime of absolutism—the attack on Cadiz in 1823. And later on, the same prince, carried along by the whirlwind of the revolutionary movement, sowed the first fertile seeds of Italian unity on the bloody fields of Novara, though

his efforts were not crowned with success.

The great difference between the authors of Italian unity and the authors of German unity is that the former remained true to their origin organizing a free and parliamentary Italy, whilst the latter became renegades to their origin and created a military and Crearean Germany many. And there is also a difference between the practical democracy of the Italians and the fantastic democracy of Germans. Whilst the Italian democrats, Mazzini, Garibaldi and oth-ers, put their faith in the house of Savoy, and happily succeeded in supporting and assisting it in its efforts to unify Italy, the German demoby Prussia, nor felt that they ought to aid and assist her in her attempts to realize German unity. Hence arose a grand movement of afection for the house of Savoy on the part of Italian democracy, whilst an intense feeling of repulsion separated the house of Hohenzollern from German democracy.

But this unfriendliness must cease or serious

indeed will be the risks and perils to which will he exposed the unity and progress of the great EMILIO CASTELAR.

THE DUKE AND THE WIDOWS.

Rumor Again Says that Marlborough Will Take a Duchess from America.

Special Correspondence of the Journal. NEW YORK, June 1 .- There is no peace for the Duke of Marltorough. The gossips won't let him alone. They persist in it that he is contemplating matrimony, and private advices from London tend to confirm the suspicion. Since the Duke has been in America no word has escaped his lips about his plans, but it is known that Blenheim Palace, the Duke's home, is being swept and cleaned and put in condition for the coming of some one of importance. All the world loves a Dake, even if he is a very, very bad Duke, as Marlborough is, but when the Duke is a lover as well, he becomes doubly interesting. Those who are au fait in matters concerning the heart say that the Duke has actually asked a rich widow to become his wife. Mrs. Louis Hammersley, blonde, and beautiful, with \$5,000,600 in her own right, is said to be the woman. Mrs. Marshal O. Roberte, a trifle mature, but worth \$20,000,000 and the possessor of rare jewels and an envied social ssition, is said to be the woman. Mrs. Susan Stevens, worth a good many times her weight in gold, still charming, although a grandmother, widow with a fortune is spoken of as the future

It may interest people who read these lines to know that the Duke's name is never coupled with that of any widow who isn't wealthy. The Duke has no use for a woman without a fortune. He is a bad man, loaded up to the ears with debts, and he wants some one to pay them. He wants money, and in its place he offers a palace in England and a royal crest. The Duchess of Marlborough ranks ninth from the Queen of England. Her position is an enviable one, and Blenheim Castle is one of the most famous as well as picturesque homes in Victoria's do-

And so when all things are considered it would not be so surprising if his Highness should find a mate in the highway of fashion

It may interest some of my feminine readers to know that the Duke is the descendant of one of the oldest families in England. The originator of the title of duke was John Churchill, and he was made an earl and a duke by Queen Anne for his victories over the French and Bavarians in the Netherlands. Previous to that time the Churchills had been a powerful family in the country. They came from Ashe, in Devonshire, where the first

was born. After the battle pheim, in 1702, the Queen and Parliament wished to honor him for his brilliant services. The Queen made him a Duke and Parliament woted him £500,000 (\$2,500,000) to build him a house. The site selected for this mansion was at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, eight miles northwest of the famous University City. Woodstock was the residence of the early English kings. Edward, the Black Prince, was born there; Elizabeth was a prisoner there, held by Queen Mary. Chaucer died at Woodstock, and was made famous in connection with the fair Rosamond. The £500,000 to be spent in erecting a mansion suitable to be the home of the hero did not nearly cover the cost. Sir John Vanbrugh designed the residence and parts surrounding it. The palace, called Blenheim House, after the famous battle, is a magnificent one, and with the exception of the Duke of Devonshire's palace, at Chatsworth, and Baron Rothschild's house and park at Ment-more, is the handsomest in England. The palace stands on a bill, and from it magnificent views of the whole county of Oxford and of parts of the adjoining counties can be had. The

length of the principal front part, from wing to wing, is 348 feet. The entire palace is big enough for the owner to entertain 150 guests. The interior of the queting hall is enormous, and when filled with guests and lighted it presents a gorgeous sight. The great hall is a lofty and grand apartment in good proportion. The entire structure is built in the Italo-Corinthian style. The Blenheim House collection of pictures and statuary was considered one of the finest in England. Since the palace was first built the dukes have given a great deal of attention to art. The late duke added to the galleries very largely. The present duke does not seem to fancy pictures much, and, in order to relieve himself of financial embarrassment two years ago, he or-dered the pictures to be sold. The sale was a memorable one, and purchasers went from all parts of the world. Among the famous pictures that were in the collection were "The Young Augustine and Pope Gregory," by Titian; "Europa," "Esther" and "The Massacre of the Innocents," by P. Veronese; "St. Jerome," by Tintoretto; "The Magdalen," by C. Dolce; his torical subjects by Rubens, portraits by Rubens and Vandyke, and "The Woman Taken in Adultery" and "Isaac Blessing Jacob," by Rem-

The manor of Blanheim Park embraces a cirenit of twelve miles. The park itself has 2,940 Around the palace it is laid out in grand The lawns, walks and flower beds are kept in beautiful style, whether the Duke is re-siding at the palace or not. In the conservatories are a very choice collection of rare plants, and the vineries and hot-houses provide rare fruits all the year round. The wooded land in the park is beautiful, and abounds in game and deer. The present Duke is very fond of horses, and the stock in his stables is very fine. He has also some very good cattle and large flocks of sheep.

In the grounds stands a triumphal arch and a column 130 feet high, surmounted by a statue of the Duke of Mariborough.

The estate of the Marlboroughs is very large. The first Duke wanted to be wealthy, and in that desire he was backed by his wife. The Duke died first, and left a fortune, which his wife increased to some \$15,000,000, when she died in 1744. This fortune was largely invested in real estate in the West End of London, and has increased enormously in value. The house new occupied by the Prince of Wales-MariboroughtHouse-was originally the London house

of the early dukes.

Lord Randolph Churchill is the younger brother of the Duke. Marlborough is as sharp as a Damascus olade. He is a ready writer, a good talker, and is well informed on every subject. He has devoted a great deal of time to the study of America and its institutions. He has had many exciting escapades, and his reputation is about as bad as it could be, but he is a duke, and if he wants a rich American widow-well, he will probably help himself.

FOSTER COATES. A Gastronomic Observation.

fan Francisco Examiner. That celebrated gastronome, Brillat-Savarin, was once asked if the Comte de C- had called on him the evening before. "Yes," he replied, "he did me that honor, but

I regret to say that I was unable to see him. He came at 11 o'clock and I was enjoying my

"What, Monsieur," said his friend, "do you "I did not say so," the great man explained.
"I said I was enjoying my dinner. I had dined

Perfuming Artificial Flowers.

New York Evening Post. Not only do French milliners perfume their artificial flowers, but the custom among fashion eaders of adopting one particular flower, and ising its corresponding perfume, has lost none fits prestige. French flowers are still per-umed with the odor of the blossoms they so wonderfully and perfectly imitate, and this seaon the delicate and exquisitely fra rant trailag arbutus is used as a corsage bouquet, the artiicial flowers being most minutely copied from
asture's early herald of spring. These pinkanted blossoms are perfumed with the subtle
and dainty odor which belongs to the natural
flower.

READING FOR THE SABBATH.

The House Beautiful. A naked house, a naked moor, A shivering pool before the door. A garden bare of flowers and fruit And poplars at the garden foot; Such is the place that I live in. Bleak without and bare within.

Yet shall your ragged moor receive The incomparable pomp of eve.
And the cold glories of the dawn
Behind your shivering trees be drawn:
And when the wind from place to place
Doth the unmoored cloud galleons chase
Your garden bloom and gleam again
With leaping sun, with glancing rain;
Here shall the wizard moon ascend The heavens, in the crimson erd
Of day's declining splendor; here
The army of the stars appear,
The neighbor hollows, dry or wet,
Spring shall with tender flowers beset; The neighbor hollows, dry or wet,
Spring shall with tender flowers beset;
And oft the morning muser see
Larks rising from the broomy lea,
And every fairy wheel and thread
Of cobweb, dew dediamonded.
When daisies go, shall winter time
Silver the simple grass with rime;
Autumnal frosts enchant the pool
And make the cart ruts beautiful,
And when snow bright the morn expands,
How shall your children clap their hands!
To make this earth our heritage
A cheerful and a changing page. A cheerful and a changing page, God's intricate and bright device Of days and seasons doth suffice.

-Robert Louis Stevenson Sunday-School Lesson for June 10, 1888. JESUS RISEN-Matt. xxviii, 1-15.

Golden Text—But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.— I Cor., xv. 20. Thursday—John xx, 1-18....Jesus manifested.
Friday—Acts ii, 22-36....Jesus raised up.
Saturday—I Cor., xv, 1-27....Jesus the first-fruits.

Sunday ... I Cor., xv, 28-58..... Jesus victorious. The first disciples went forth preaching the glad tidings of "Jesus and the Resurrection" (Acts iv., 2; xvit., 18). The two great themes were salvation now and resurrection hereafter. So important did the great apostle of the new re-

ligion esteem the doctrine, and so abundant its proof, that he boldly built up his whole Christian system on the truth of Christ's ressurrection, and boldly declared that if Christ were not risen, then were they all deceived and the deceivers of others; they were yet in their sins, and their hopes and experiences were all in vain. No other tact of gospel history is more abundantly capable of proof in more ways than the historic fact that Jesus Christ, after having been crucified, rose from the dead. It rests first upon the evidence of the sight and contact of four unimpeachable witnesses and eleven different appearances of men who gave their lives and all that men hold dear in testimony of the reality and sincerity of their belief. Then the enemies of Christ gave from their side many direct and direct proofs of the fact. Archoishop Whate ly, in his famous little book entitled "Historic Doubts Concerning Napoleon Bonaparte," showed that there was less evidence to believe in the acts and existence of the Emperor than in the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and that the peculiar and trusted arguments of infidelity against the resurrection would equally prove there never was a Napoleon.

The day of Christ's resurrection marks the turning-point of the early church from despair to hope; it changed the day of worship from Saturday to Sunday; it entirely altered the ideals and symbols of death, and the world's conceptions of the future life. The resurrection is the natural scientific climax of true development; it is the real fruitage of Christian evolu-We have in this age turned aside somewhat from this great Christian doctrine, but Christian thought will come back and rest on this great solid truth of Christ's resurrection as the basis of our faith, and hope, and missionary

HELPS AND HINTS.

Some Test Questions-1. What is the difference between Sabbath and Sunday! 2. What was the first day of the week? 3. How were stones used at the doors of sepulchers? 4. Who were the keepers of verse 4, and how man / 5. How did the angel know the desire of the women? 6. Did Jesus receive worship from men? 7. What was the plot between the soldiers and the elders? 8. How long did the Jews report this? Some Points for Class Talks-1. The early

seekers finding the Savior. 2. The angel of the Lord from heaven at the service of the early seekers. 3. The stones that close unopened doors. 4. The terrors of sinners before the brightness and purity of heavenly things. 5. He is risen, as He said, faithful to His word. Behold Jesus met them. 7. Be not afraid. Go tell my brethren, 9. They shall see me.

SPECIAL APPLICATION. The resurrection was at once the crowning evidence of Christ's divinity, and that his sacrificial death was accepted of God.

2. Christ living in the church and its members to day a proof of His resurrection.

3. His resurrection entirely changes our ideas and fear of death. We only die as does the seed in passing to a-higher, nobler life. 4. We have in the risen and glorified Christ a symbol of our own resurrection body, and of the life we are to live hereafter, and how we still will preserve our identity.

5. The resurrection of the body is a true and beautiful type of conversion, of being raised from the death of sin. 6. Because He has risen and lives again we shall rise and live with Him.

The Snow-Prayer. A little girl went out to play one day in snow; and when she came in she said: "Mamma, couldn't help praying when I was out at play."
"What did you pray, my dear?"

"I prayed the snow-prayer, mamma, that I earned once in Sunday-school: 'Wash me, and shall be whiter than snow."

What a beautiful prayer! And here is the promise that goes with it: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow." And what can wash them white-clean from every stain of sin? The Bible answers: "They have washed their robes and made them white. in the blood of the Lamb."

A Puppy's Apology.

All of our young readers who are studying botany are probably familiar with the text book"How Plants Grow." Its author, the late Prof. Asa Gray, of Cambridge, was not only a very busy man, but a very polite one, as well. He owned a small Japanese dog, which was a mis-chievous little fellow, and one day destroyed a pair of overshoes belong to a caller. The next day the gentleman received a new pair, with the following note of explanation:

Rev. Sir-Will you be so good as to accept a pup-py's penitent apologies for his naughtiness, and a new pair of rubbers, in place of those which I wickedly destroyed-because it was my nature to-at the time you last visited my master! I wish you to know that I am as sorry for it as I am capable of being, and that I have been punished as well as scoided, and that the cost of the rubbers has been stopped out of my allowance. So no more at present from your disobedient Jap Pupp.

Magnificent Fortunes.

Pliny declares that it was the magnificent fortunes, the great estates, that destroyed the Roman empire! There are greater than the Roman fortunes in this country. Will they destroy it? That depends. The Roman estates were heathen estates. This country of ours is a Christian country, or at least many of its citi-zens are believers in the true God. Shall their magnificent tortunes be Christian fortunes?
That is the question which mainly concerns
Americans. That is the question on whose answer depends the future of this country. If
they are Christian fortunes, they will exist unselfishly; for unselfishness is the distinguishing feature of Christianity. If they are Christian fortuces, they will not keep themselves to themselves, building themselves into larger greatness at the expense of those about them; but they will make themselves perpetual blessings, and the American Pliny shall write that magnificent fortunes did not destroy America, but made her magnificent.

Christian Watchfulness.

As the sentinel on duty watches for the coming foe; as the sailor on deck watches for the coming danger from storm or breakers, as the watchman watches for the thief who seeks to plunder; as Satan watches for opportunities to sow tares and ruin souls; as the worldling watches for chances to make a bargain; as the pleasure seeker watches for seasons, times and companies for personal enjoyments; as the lover of knowledge watches all openings for the increasing of his knowledge, so should the Christian watch for the approach of his enemies and be prepared for conflict and victory. He should watch for the dangers that beset his passage to the havene of rest, and, by the wisdom which cometh from above, avoid them. He should watch for occasions of usefulness in all ways in his power; for all opportunities of laying up treasure in heaven; for all means for promoting his purity and happiness; for all sources whence may flow an increase in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, "What I say unto one, I say unto all, Watch!"

Religious Notes.

John Broadus: When we are willing to be comforted, divine comfort is not far away.

home in Boston, and there are grave doubts as to his recovery.

Ruskin: A precious thing is more precious to us if it has been won by work or economy. Adolphe Monod: In creation God shows us his hand, but in redemption God gives us his heart. Louisa M. Alcott: Go to God with all your little cares, and hopes, and sins, and sorrows, as freely and confidingly as you come to your moth-

The wife of Senator Palmer has set the fashion at Washington of holding Sunday evening parties which are entertained with sacred music by

artists from church choirs. Rev. S. P. Halliday, for twenty-two years pas-toral helper of Henry Ward Beecher, has re-sigued. The deacons of Plymouth Church will probaby pension the superannuated pastor. The eleventh World's Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations is to be held in Stockholm this summer. These conferences are

usually held once in three years. The last one was in Berlin in the summer of 1884. Fenelon: To be silent, to suffer, to pray, when there is no room for outward action, is an acceptble offering to God. A disappointment, a contradiction, an injury received and endured for God's sake, is of as much value as a long prayer; and time is not lost which is spent in the practice of meekness and patience.

An American lady in Russia, in a letter to the editor of the Interior, writes: "Between sixty and seventy Lutheran ciergymen have been arrested, and a part of this number have already received sentence of banishment to Siberia, while others are held to bail awaiting trial. " If I had the strength I might tell you tales that would make every American's blood boil with indignation."

GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE.

How He Led His Men Across the "Drowned Lands" and Recaptured Vincennes. B. W. Green, in New York Times.

What will now be briefly related was one of the most heroic achievements of a heroic epoch. The incident belongs to the history of Virginia since the chief actor was a Virginian, his troops were Virginian troops, and the events took place on soil which was part of Virginia. By her charter she possessed the great extent of country north of the Ohio, and in the winter of 1777 Gen. George Rogers Clarke, a Virginian, residing in Kentucky, offered to lead an expediagainst the posts of the enemy at Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Clarke was a native of Albemarie. He was a man of courage and ability, and seems to have realized the importance of driving the enemy from the great region beyond the Ohio. He proposed the project to Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia; was supplied with money and four companies of Virginia troops, and in the summer of 1778 marched through the wilderness and surprised Kaskaskia, after which he proceeded to Vincennes and took possession of that fort also. Father Gibault, a French priest, assembled the people in church, assured them that the Americans were friends, the population "took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia," and, placing a garrison in the fort General Clarke returned to Kentucky.

During the winter intelligence reached him that the fort had been recaptured by the enemy. Colonel Hamilton, Governor of Canada, had advanced from Detroit and surprised it, and was said to intend during the spring to also capture Kaskaskia, and then march southward and invade Kentucky. Upon receiving this intelligence Clarke determined to take the initiative, and by a decisive winter campaign break up the British programme. Clarke set out in February (1779) with 150 men and two pieces of artillery, and a march began nearly unparalleled in history. The cannon and a detachment were embarked in boats to ascend the Wabash, and Clarke followed with the remainder by land. The country through which they were compelled to pass was a wilderness and the weather exceedingly cold, but the troops steadily advanced and finally reached the point where the White river empties into the Wabash, fifteen or twenty miles from Vincennes.

Any further advance now seemed imposible, The low grounds of the Wabash were under water to the depth of several feet, and it seemed out of the question to attempt to traverse them. Clarke, however, resolved to make the attempt. He went in advance himself, the troops followed, and the hard struggle began. The water was nearly frozen and often reached to the breasts of the troops, who were obliged to hold their rifles and powder above their heads as they struggled on. Boats had been provided to succor those who were exhausted, but the attempt desperate. As far as eye could see stretched a nearly unbroken expanse of water. Here and there were spots of dry land, but they were often five miles apart. The brief statement of one who was resent is the best description of the scene. On the 23d of February they "set off to cross a plain called Horseshoe Plain, about four miles long, all covered with water breast high. Here we expected some of our brave men must certainly perish, the water being frozen in the night and we so long fasting. Having no other resource but wading this lake of water, we plunged in with courage, Col. Clarke leading. Never were men so animated with the thought of avenging the ravages done to their back settlements as this small army was.

At last the troops succeeded in plunging through, and reached a "hill of dry land," called Warren's island, where they were nearly in sight of Vincennes, and heard the boom of the "evening gun." From this point Clarke sent forward a messenger who was directed to tell the people that his friends might remain in their homes; the friends of the King were to "repair to the fort and join the Hair, buyer General." The wading was then resumed until sunset, when they were in front of the place. Dividing his force Clarke advanced by the present levee and Princeton roads, threw up breastworks, and opened fire on the fort.

The appearance of the Americans was a complete surprise to Gov. Hamilton. It seemed impossible that any troops could pass through the "Drowned Lands," but there they were. They very much resembled devils, too, for Clarke had ordered them to blacken their faces with gunpowder, for what reason we are not informed. Hamilton bravely resisted. He opened with his artillery, and for fourteen hours, and long after night, the wild scene was lit up by quick flashes. At last the firing ceased and the men slept on their arms. At dawn Clarke summoned Hamilstorm the place, he said, the Governor upon such is justly due to a murderer." He added in his note to Hamilton: "Beware of destroying stores of any kind or any papers or letters that are in your possession or hurting one house in town. For, by heaven, if you do there shall be no mercy shown you." Hamilton's reply was a refusal to surrender; he was not "disposed to be awed," he said, and the fighting again began, and was kept up obstinately. But if not over-awed the Governor at length lost hope. He sent proposing a truce, but Clarke refused to agree to it. He must "surrender at discretion." and Colonel Hamilton surrendered, (Feb. 25 1779). The Americans marched in with loud cheers and raised the American flag, and Hamilton was sent under guard to Williamsburg, in

The capture of Vincennes has been related in detail, as the event was much more important than it may appear. Fourteen hours of fighting between two inconsiderable bodies of troops had decided who was to possess the entire region north of the Ohio. At the conclusion of peace in 1783 the principle of the uli posse detis was adopted by the commissioners, empowering Great Britain and the United States to remain in possession of all the territory which they held at the termination of the war. Under this provision the Northwest Territory was claimed by the American commissioners on the ground of its capture by Clarke, and "the possession of it by the Americans at the date of the conference." The claim was acquiesced in, and the country accordingly fell to the United States.

Clarke received, in honor of his ardnous march, the title of the "Hannibal of the West," and his achievement entitles him to a distinct place in American history.-Cooke's History of Virginia, pages 450-454. At a General Assembly, begun and held at the Capitol, in the city of Williamsburg, on Mon-

day, the third day of May, in the year of Lord 1779, and in the third year of the Common-wealth, the following was added: Be it enacted by the General Assembly: Every soldier who enlisted in the corps of volunteers commanded by Col. George Rogers Clarke, and continued till the taking of the several posts in the Illinois country, shall, at the end of the war, be entitled to a grant of two hundred acres of any unappropriated lands within this Commonwealth on the terms hereinbefore declared .- Hening's Statutes at-Large, Vol. 10, p. 26.

General Conference Expenses.

New York Sun. The expenses of the Methodist General Conerence, now about to adjourn, after a session of one month, have been about \$2,000 a day. This covers the rental of the Metropolitan Opera House, which has been increased by extra sessions from the sum of \$5,500, originally agreed upon, to \$7,500, and the traveling exbishops. The entire cost of the conference is about \$75,000, or \$20,000 in excess of the sum provided for this purpose by the collections in the churches. As already explained, the Book Concern will make up the deficiency in the form of a loan. Delegates go to the hotels selected for them, the limit of expense being \$2.50 per day. However, any delegate may, if he chooses, accept \$60 for the month and board where he likes. Some have used this privilege and made The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the well-known preacher and writer, is seriously :!! at his a-week boarding houses.

LETTERS FROM THE PROPLE.

The Indianapolis High-School Association. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. A few graduates of the Indianapolis Highschool have recently inaugurated a plan to form an alumni association, which shall include all

the graduates of the institution since its foundation. All who have thus far been approached have expressed a strong desire to see the undertaking perfected and it is a movement which should command the hearty co-operation of all graduates. A large number graduate from this institution yearly and naturally select different occupations and callings in life. While they may meet occasionally after graduation, it is for the most part purely by accident. With the help of an alumni association the graduates are assembled yearly and an opportunity is afforded for renewing old friendships and making new ones. In addition to the benefit derived by the graduates, the institution itself will be strengthened. The entering classes will become larger and a greater number will complete the course. The first meeting of the association will be held about the middle of June, 1888, at which time the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.
Such a praiseworthy undertaking should not be
permitted to fail and it is hoped every graduate
will take it as a personal duty to attend the first meeting, notice of which will be given. GRADUATE OF 82

Disease of the Heart.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If General Sheridan's pulse were 106 per minute as reported to be the normal frequency of the heart's systole, they were thirty-four times more frequent than they should have been, as 72 per minute, is quite as often as his his pulse should be according to his age and general appearance; therefore, if they were 106 when first tested they were probably never tested until some organic disease of the heart was present

It is not improbable that if his disease had at one time been properly diagnosed some treatment and observances might have been re-sorted to by which his valuable life might have

been at least prolonged.

It is a fact which should be generally known that certain cardiac disease may exist and the afflicted one go about performing ordinary duties with but little, if any, suffering or with-ont suspecting the danger that lurks within him. Several cases of this kind came to the observation of the writer. Such was doubtless the condition of General Sheridan. These facts, it seems to the writer, would justify every one in whom there is the least apprehension of trouble from this source, to go to his physician for examination and counsel. If the examination be carefully made, by one competent to do so, many lives might be prolonged and not a few of these cases restored to health. INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.

SHERMAN ON THE FLAG.

The General Warmly Commends the Presentation of Flage in the Public Schools. New York Commercial Advertiser. General W. T. Sperman is a great admirer of

the custom of presenting American flags to the "I read the account of the exercises in grammar-school No. 55," said the General this morn ing, "and it made me feel like joining in the shouts with which the boys greeted our flag. commend the custom most heartily, and I regret that the newspapers generally do not give sufficient attention to it. A dog fight gets half a column or more in the average journal, but only a few lines, or no space at all, is given to a patriotic demonstration of this kind. I am glad to see that the Commercial Advertiser has taken up the matter so vigorously, and consider the propagation of patriotic sentiments of more importance than an encounter between a pair of brutes and a pair of pugillets.

"In New York more than in any other city this custom of presenting flags will have a good effect. I hear that it is shown by statistics that fully one-half of the children attending the public schools are of foreign parentage. These children naturally imbibe foreign ideas from their parents, even if the parents have no love for the countries from which they have emigrated. It is the primary duty of the public school to make good American citizens; not only should American ideas be taught in the abstract, but there should be frequent patriotic demonstrations which appeal to the physical senses, which, of course, have the predominating influence over children at a certain age.

"I believe that every one of these flag presen tations have a permanent effect for good on the children. They may regard the exercises as a sort of picnic, but, unconsciously to themselves, their minds will receive a lasting impression by the addresses and the songs. If these exercises are continued in our schools it will not be long before the children will know by note all the national songs, and I hold it as an axiom that when a man knows and loves the national anthems of a country that he can be relied upon to become a good citizen. "The flag exercises also exert a sort of mis-

sionary effect. The children of foreign parentage, after singing patriotic songs and shouting for the flag, go to their homes, and, childernlike, tell their parents all about what they saw and did. Perhaps, too, they run about their houses, singing 'Hail Columbia,' and the 'Star-spangled Banner' and 'Columbia, Gem of the Ocean.' All these things have an effect on the minds of the parents, although the little missionaries have no idea that they are doing evangelizing work.

"I hope the public schools will keep up this custom of presenting flags, and I would like to see the custom extend all over the United States. There will be no Anarchists in the coming generations of Americans if the children gain a love for our flag and are taught to understand just what it means. They will be proud that they are Americans and, if war comes, they will defend that flag with their lives, if necessary.

"I would like to see the custom adopted in the South. I would like to see the children there raising their voices in laudation of the 'Star-spangled Banner.' That will come in time. Just let New York city take the lead. let its newspapers give an impetus to the idea and it will spread all over the Nation."

A Famous Doctor

Once said that the secret of good health consisted in keeping the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open. Had this eminent physician lived in our day, and known the merits of Ayer's Pills as an aperient, he would certainly have recommended them, as so many of his distinguished successors are doing.

The celebrated Dr. Farnsworth, of Norwich, Conn., recommends Ayer's Pills as the best of all remedies for "Intermittent Fevers."

Dr. I. E. Fowler, of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."

Dr. Mayhew, of New Bedford, Mass., says: "Having prescribed many thousands of Ayer's Pills, in my practice, I can unhesitatingly pronounce them the best cathartic in use."

The Massachusetts State Assayer, Dr. A. A. Hayes, certifies; "I have made a careful analysis of Ayer's Pills. They contain the active principles of well-known drugs, isolated from inert matter, which plan is, chemically speaking, of great importance to their usefulness. It insures activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. Ayer's Pills contain no metallic or mineral substance, but the virtues of vegetable remedies in skillful combination."

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Arrive from N.Y., Pittsb'g and East.ll:45am 10:20pm
"Columb's, Richm'd, etc. 9:40am 3:50pm
Sleepers to Pittsburg and New York without change. Leave for Chicago and Northwest....11:15am 11:00pm Arrive from Chicago and Northwest, 4:00am 3:50pm

Leave for Louisville
and the South...... 3:30am 8:00am 4:00pm 5:00pm
Arrive from Louisville
and the South......10.45am 11:10am 7:45pm 10:50pm

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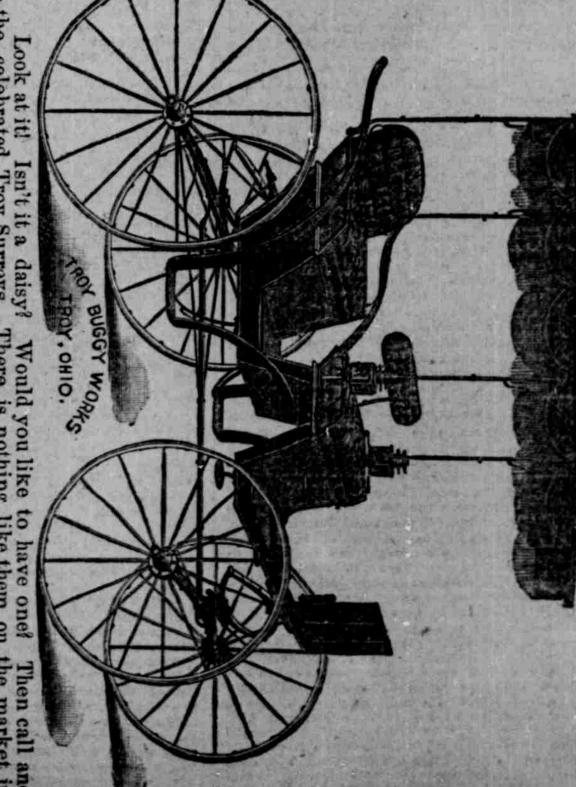
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